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FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

"*OMNIUM PRIMUM RATUS TUERI PUBLICAM FIDEM.*" Liv.

MR. RUSSELL,

IT has been enquired by citizens anxions for the welfare of the country, and aware of the diſtreſs to which it muſt inevitably be reduced by a European war, whether we have not already pledged our faith ſo far as to preclude us from any preſent conſideration of convenience or inconvenience, and whether we are not by our own voluntary engagement bound to take the part of the preſent government in France, eſpecially in caſe the Weſt-India iſlands ſhould be attacked by Great-Britain.

By the eleventh article of the Treaty of Alliance with France, the United States "guaranty to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the poſſeſſions of the crown of France in America."—But the courſe of human events has either totally abſolved us, or at leaſt ſuſpended the obligation of this clauſe, and it cannot be made even a plauſible pretext for involving us in the preſent war. My reaſons for this opinion are,

1. That the guaranty is *to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of the poſſeſſions of the crown of France.*—I aſk, who is at this time *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty?* A part of the French nation, and all the other powers of Europe will anſwer, he is the ſon or the brother of the late Lours the XVIth. The National Convention, and the preſent Republic of France will ſay there is no ſuch man. The office and all its powers have been extinguiſhed in the blood of the perſon with whom your contract was made. If the article binds us to either of the parties, the queſtion, which of the two is entitled to claim the performance, is now a queſtion to be ſettled by the event of a civil War, and neither party can call upon us to decide it for them.

2. That ſuppoſing the revolutions of France, are now completed, and a Republic firmly eſtabliſhed, it may be doubtful, whether they have not by their change of government, diſſolved this clauſe of the Treaty: I know it is a general principle of the laws of nations, that the rights and obligations of Treaties ſurvive the internal revolutions of government, and therefore that the Republic of France may be entitled to the benefits of engagements contracted with the former monarch. But to this rule there are many exceptions; the firſt Conſtituent Aſſembly were ſo fully of this opinion that they thought the nation abſolved from all ſuch Treaties previouſly made, as might be injurious to their intereſts, and the preſent government have extended the principle much further, when as a juſtification for opening the Scheldt, contrary to the poſitive and expreſs ſtipulation of many Treaties, they have formally denied the obligation of any compact, which was contrary to *the natural Rights of Men.* Upon ſpeculative principles it may be very queſtionable how far the ſovereign controul of a French Republic, over iſlands at three thouſand miles diſtance from them is conſiſtent with ſuch natural rights, and it would be difficult to mark the diſtinction which ſhould prohibit every act of juriſdiction exerciſed by one nation over a river flowing through the territories of another, and at the ſame time allow a ſupreme authority over colonies placed by the hand of nature at ſo wide a diſtance from the metropolis.—The *poſſeſſions of the crown of France*, as guaranteed by our Treaty *to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, appear to me to have formed a part of that Conſtitution of government which then exiſted in France; they were a part of the monarchy, and under the new government they can no longer be conſidered as *poſſeſſions*, in the ſame ſenſe in which they were underſtood when the United States bound themſelves to the guaranty.

3. Should both theſe grounds for the opinion I am ſupporting be conſidered as erroneous, and the clauſe in queſtion be held as binding us to the French Republic, in the ſame manner as it formerly did to the King, it remains to enquire what was intended by the guaranty and what are the duties which it has preſcribed to us?—During the adminiſtration of the royal government, had the authority of the ſovereign been guided by the maxims of ſpeculative freedom or of practical tyranny; had he provoked a rebellion in the iſlands, by oppreſſing the planters or by liberating their ſlaves; the guaranty in the treaty would not have bound us to aſſiſt him with our blood and treaſuries, in enforcing an abſurd and unnatural Government againſt the perpetual reſiſtances which it would neceſſarily provoke. Had the late King of France, like other Kings of whom we read in hiſtory, veiling his inſatiate ambition, under ſome ſpecious pretence of glory, of dignity or of ſafety, declared a wanton and unjuſtifiable war againſt any or all of the commercial nations in Europe, and had his poſſeſſions in America been conquered by his enemies in the courſe of ſuch a war, he never could have called upon the United States by virtue of this guaranty, to repair the injuries of his folly, and to ſacrifice themſelves in ſupport of his pernicious projects. It is unneceſſary to fatigue the public with the pedantry of quotations from the writers upon natural and political Law, but it may be laid down as an univerſal principle, that no ſtipulation contained in a treaty, can ever oblige one nation to adopt or ſupport the folly or injuſtice of another.—In applying this principle, it becomes neceſſary to obſerve, that the adminiſtration of the French government over their colonies, ſince the firſt revolution of 1789 has been ſuch as to keep almoſt all their iſlands in a conſtant ſtate of rebellion and civil War; by the former of theſe calamities the ſlaves have been united againſt their maſters; by the latter the maſters have been divided againſt each other. From the chaotic maſs of human paſſions, a collection of all the moſt violent and inflammable elements has been ſelected and combined together; the torch of the furies has been applied to the compoſition; and the miſerable iſlanders have been the victims of the fatal exploſion.

To ſuch a ſtate of deſperation have theſe devoted colonies been reduced, that a formal deputation as we are informed by the public papers have ſolicited for them the protection of the Britiſh government; and we are now told that this protection has been promiſed; that the King of Great-Britain, has agreed to take poſſeſſion of theſe colonies and to hold them in truſt *for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, the power to whom the letter of our guaranty has promiſed the aſſiſtance of the United States. An arbitrary and oppreſſive ſyſtem of adminiſtration compelled us to renounce the authority of Great-Britain, and France aſſiſted us to maintain our honorable warfare. A ſimilar evil, has driven ſome of the French colonies to a ſimilar remedy; one of them has even attempted a Declaration of Independence, and all the others would doubtleſs have done the ſame, were they not profoundly ſenſible that the time is not yet come, for the Lion to lie down with the Lamb, and that the juſtice of their cauſe would avail them but little againſt the powerful injuſtice of their oppreſſors. But ſurely there would be ſomething ſingularly, abſurd and iniquitous, to ſee the United States ſupport the French in a plan of oppreſſive adminiſtration over their colonies, as a reward, for reſcuing them from the oppreſſion of Great-Britain. It would be ſuch a total ſubverſion of all moral and political conſiſtency, ſuch a covenant between virtue and vice, ſuch a coalition of liberal freedom with deſpotic tyranny, as can ſcarcely be imagined without a confuſion of ideas, or expreſſed without an abſurdity of language.

4. The laſt ground upon which I conſider this guaranty as diſſolved or at leaſt ſuſpended, is, that by the act of the French government, it has been rendered impracticable. They have declared war againſt all the naval powers of Europe. What the event of that war will be, it is not given to man to foretel; but we cannot take a part with the French Republic, without uniting all the reſt of Europe againſt us; which upon every rational calculation of probability, would be dooming ourſelves to inevitable ruin and deſtruction. We are therefore commanded by a law, which ſupercedes all others, by that uncontroulable law of nature, which is paramount to all human legiſlation, or compact, to remain at peace, and to content ourſelves with wiſhing that laureled victory may ſit upon the ſword of juſtice, and that ſmooth ſucceſs may always be ſtrewed before the feet of virtuous Freedom. MARCELLUS.

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EXTRACTS,

*Written in 1790.—Tranſlated from the French.*

"FAR from ſaying to a people that *nature* has made all men equal, they ought to learn on the contrary, that ſhe has made them very unequal; that one is born ſtrong and another weak; that one is born healthy and another infirm; that all are not equally adroit and vigilant, and thus the maſter piece of well regulated ſociety is to render *equal* by laws, thoſe whom nature has made ſo unequal as to their means. By *natural* equality, we underſtand an equality as to rights, and not an equality in fact; ſince it is true that men are born with unequal means, and paſs their lives in conditions very unequal, whatever liberty the country to which they belong may poſſeſs. A Shoemaker of ancient Rome was not the equal of Scipio, although he had naturally as much right as Scipio to be elected to offices in the Republic; they were both equal as to their rights, but unequal as to their means. It would be better, perhaps, to adopt the expreſſion of *civil* equality, ſince all the citizens are protected by equal laws.—There is not, and there never will be any other equality among men.

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ALL wiſe Legiſlators have added to the obligation of laws the ties of religion. They thought that they could not take too many precautions to eſtabliſh among men ſubordination—that tutelary angel of the world.—But the philoſophers of the preſent day, build their republics like Plato upon a ſtern theory. They have in their imaginations an ideal world, which they wiſh to ſubſtitute for that which really exiſts.

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TRUE courage has always conſiſted in boldly ſpeaking againſt arbitrary power, whether of the Prince or of the People. It is when every body is awed to ſilence in the preſence of a Deſpot—it is in the midſt of ſlavery that a man ought to elevate his voice in favor of Liberty; but when a furious multitude all purſuing this ſame liberty, and marking their footſteps with blood riſes, it is then neceſſary to ſoften the voice, and to ſpeak diſcreetly in favor of government, without which there is no liberty. In one word, courage at ſuch a time conſiſts in maintaining moderately our opinions, as it before conſiſted in boldly expreſſing them. The arbitrary power of an individual is deſpotiſm—that of many is anarchy. Nothing is more frequent than to find men of honor, who pride themſelves in oppoſing the arbitrary authority of an individual: But before the power of a multitude every thing yields in a moment, and we obey without bluſhing. In ſhort, it requires the moſt ſublime courage not to flatter the paſſions of the people.

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IF there exiſted on earth a race of beings ſuperior to man, they would ſometimes be aſtoniſhed at our inſtinct—but would laugh at our reaſon—Above all, in the great events of this world, our beſt efforts betraying ſo much imbecility, and our projects accompanied with ſo little foreſight, would excite their pity. Human vanity muſt confeſs that there exiſts a kind of fatality which ſeems to amuſe itſelf in giving the lie to our prudence, and at its pleaſure baffles the councils of wiſdom. It is to the ſhortneſs of our views we muſt attribute this. If we could find out cauſes before we were alarmed by their effects, we could predict events with ſome certainty—but always compelled to aſcend from effects to cauſes, man paſſes his life in reaſoning on the paſt, complaining of the preſent, and trembling for the future.

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BY a Conſtitution we underſtand a combination of the three powers, *Legiſlative*, *Executive*, and *Judicial*. A conſtitution is good when the three powers are combined for the proſperity of the people, and the glory of the government: A conſtitution is bad, when theſe powers are confounded or are united in the ſame hands for the misfortune of the ſubject, or the debaſement of the Prince, or the Magiſtrates. Every nation which is not ſavage, is a body politic, and artificial—the conſtitution gives it exiſtence, the laws give it action.

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*FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.*

MR. RUSSELL,

IT is with much pleaſure I have obſerved in a peruſal of Paris papers, as late as the 16th March, that a great degree of peace and order appeared to exiſt in that populous capital. I obſerved, in a paper of the 9th, that ſix Theatres were advertiſed as open on that evening for public exhibitions; and I think the following diary of the buſineſs done in the Commune of Paris, no bad index of the tranquillity of the city, viz.

CIVIL STATE.

March 2d. Divorces 6. Marriages 25. Births 62. Deaths 36.
3d. Divorces 5. Marriages 12. Births 91. Deaths 43.
4th. Divorces 10. Marriages 29. Births 62. Deaths 69.
5th. Divorces 6. Marriages 38. Births 56. Deaths 39, &c.

In this detail the civil ſtate of the city is daily kept, and in my opinion, it is a very ſtrong evidence that a great degree of order muſt reign in a place, where the adminiſtrators of the Police can keep ſo regular and particular an account of the civil circumſtances which tranſpire in it.——Your's,

A FRIEND TO THE FRENCH.

*May* 1793.

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# Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.

ACCORDING to the lateſt advices from the Archipelago, ſeveral veſſels, under Ruſſian colours, loaded with grain, have been taken by a French frigate.

Semonville's arrival is ſtill retarded, and it is now believed that the Porte will follow the example of other powers, and refuſe to acknowledge him.

Egypt is deſolated by a cruel famine. At Cairo, the ſtreets are filled with the dead bodies of the poor wretches who have fallen a prey to its ravages—The Plague has again appeared on a ſudden at Smyrna.

SWITZERLAND, Feb. 21.

The ſovereign council of Berne reſolved, after a long ſitting of the 21ſt inſt. to accede to the propoſals made by the directory of Zurich, of recommending an official correſpondence with M. Barthelemy, Miniſter of the French republic.

The cantons of Bazil, Schaffhouſe, Appenzell, and the towns of St. Galles, Biel, and Muhlhauſen, alſo declared their adherence to the judgment of the Directory of Zurich.

The other ſtates of the Helvetic Corps only waired the determination of Berne to follow its example.

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STOCKHOLM, March 5.

The day before yeſterday the young king, accompanied by the Duke Regent, ſet off for Upſal. Another voyage is already talked of in the approaching ſpring, towards the Finland frontiers, when an interview may have place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia, our young Monarch and his illuſtrious Uncle.

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WARSAW, (Poland) March 6.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador has at length perſuaded his majeſty to make the voyage to Grodno. His excellency goes on before about the 9th, and his majeſty is expected to follow towards the end of the approaching week.

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HAGUE, March 23.

On the 21ſt inſt. great part of the noble town-hall of Maeſtricht fell in. This is the conſequence of the bombardment, which, it ſeems, was deſigned rather to deſtroy the city than take it.

Thirty-nine pieces of cannon, taken from the French in the action of the 18th, were brought into Maeſtricht on the 24th. It is ſuppoſed that they muſt have loſt in the different engagements from the 18th to the 22d, more than 60 pieces of cannon, and that they had 14 or 15 thouſand men killed or wounded. The loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians is eſtimated at 6000.

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OSTEND, March 31.

The whole province of Brittany, except Nantes, is now in arms. The Paris papers ſtate the number of revolters at 40,000, but other accounts by private letters make them amount to 90,000 men. It is ſuppoſed that the reaſon of their ſtopping the mails by the way of Calais is, to prevent its being known in England, leſt aſſiſtance ſhould be ſent to the revolters. They are in poſſeſſion of all the country round Breſt and Rochelle.

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LEYDEN, April 1.

"Head quarters of the Pruſſian army at Laubach, on the Hanſerue, March 24.

"We are encamped here at the diſtance of 2 leagues from Simeria, which is occupied by our troops.

"In a little time we ſhall advance againſt Cruetznach.

"Our van-guard, under the command of Col. Seculi, having fallen in with the enemy on the road, repulſed them the firſt day, on the ſecond he was repulſed in turn, but on the 3d he beat the French, and drove them as far as Bingen. The loſs on either ſide was trifling. As our corps was not ſufficiently numerous, it retired to Stromberg. We ſhould have been already maſters of Bingen, had not a ſpy a native of Cruetznach, informed the enemy of our march. He has been arreſted, and will ſoon ſuffer puniſhment.

"This day 4 Pruſſian regiments paſſed the Rhine at St. Goar, to join us. We are informed alſo, that ſeveral Auſtrian regiments of the army of Prince de Hohenlohe have quitted Treves under the command

of Gen. Kalkreuth, to form a junction with our troops. When they arrive, we ſhall form together a body of 40000 men, commanded by that General, who will proceed to Mentz in order to lay ſiege to it."

BARCELONA, (Spain) March 1.

The ſuperintendant of the cannon foundery of this city has been arreſted. He is accuſed of having kept up a correſpondence with the French, and it is ſaid that papers have been found in his cuſtody, which will tend to convict him. Several Catalonians have alſo been arreſted. They are ſuſpected of having had the perfidious deſign of ſetting fire to the powder magazine.

Twenty-three French merchant ſhips have been carried into one of the ports ſituated at the diſtance of two leagues from this city. The convoy conſiſted of twenty-ſeven, but four of them eſcaped.

We are informed from Alicant, that our fleet is to be joined by that of England at that port. Large magazines of proviſions, particularly of biſcuit, are forming there.

BOIS LE-DUC, March 28.

This afternoon we received the unexpected and pleaſing intelligence, by a courier from the Auſtrian General Mylius to the Duke of Brunſwick, that the city of Antwerp had ſurrendered by capitulation on the 26th inſt. between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening; and that the French commandant, Gen. Maraſſe, was to march out, according to the capitulation, with his whole garriſon with military honors to the frontiers of France.

The Duke of Brunſwick in conſequence thereof, has ordered his troops who were cantoned on the territory of the Republic, to advance towards Hooyſtraaten. The one part will commence their march to-morrow, and the reſt will follow the next day.

LONDON, April 2.

General Clairfayt is promoted to the rank of Field Marſhal, and the Archduke Charles inveſted with the Grand Croſs of Maria Thereſa, for their military exploits.

Admiral Macbride has made a moſt ſeaman-like diſpoſition of his numerous fleet of cruiſers; they ſtretch acroſs the whole channel, and nothing can eſcape them. They have taken a number of veſſels, neutral bottoms, laden with grain and ſtores, the cargoes of which, we ſuppoſe, will be bought by government, and in the mean time theſe captures, they conceive, muſt greatly diſtreſs the enemy.

APRIL 4.

The Poliſh Reſident at Dantzic has proteſted againſt the ſubmiſſion of that city to the King of Pruſſia. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has, however, conſented to the meaſure.

It is reported that Simon, the Mayor of Bruſſels, while the French were there, and five other citizens, were hanged within half an hour after the Auſtrians entered the city. Executions which would ſo ill accord with the promiſe of a general amneſty by the Emperor, we cannot believe to have taken place.

According to letters from Italy we are informed, that a corps of 5000 French, under the command of General Bruent, attacked, on the 14th, a detachment of 1000 men, compoſed of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe troops, commanded by Major Straſaldo, near Soſpillo; the action was bloody; our troops loſt 260 ſoldiers; Major Straſaldo was wounded; two captains and two lieutenants were made priſoners by the enemy.

This defeat is to be attributed to the Piedmonteſe, who having fled at the commencement of the battle, drew the Auſtrians after them. The loſs would have been greater, if the mountaineers had not aſſiſted us.

Private advices are ſaid to have arrived from Dunkirk, that a diſpute has broken out there between the inhabitants of Boulogne and thoſe of Montreuil, the latter have declared themſelves againſt the recruiting ſervice, and have even oppoſed the conſtituted authorities, who endeavored to enforce the decree relative to this article: theſe have been neceſſitated to call to their aſſiſtance the national guard of Boulogne;—which as ſoon as it arrived near Montreuil found the guard of that town collected, and advancing in good order, with a detachment of the regiment of Lauzun, to diſpute its entry into the town. The people of Bouloghe, finding they might be oppoſed, reſolved to leave the people of Montreuil at full liberty to act, with reſpect to the execution of their decrees.

On the 17th ult. a violent inſurrection broke out at Straſburgh, the inhabitants refuſing almoſt to a man to have themſelves enrolled in the militia; the aſſignats had alſo a ſhare in this commotion. Metz in Lorraine has alſo been pretty nearly in the ſame ſtate, and from the firſt of the above cauſes.

The ſtoppage of the French mail has been attended with ſuch inconvenience to the merchants, that they are about to petition government to eſtabliſh a packet, during this ſuſpenſion, between Falmouth and Corunna.

The annals of ancient or modern times have ſeldom preſented ſcenes of greater miſery, or exhibited proſpects of more laſting calamity, than thoſe which the preſent era affords. Amidſt the deſolation which reigns around him, the benevolent enquirer can ſcarcely ſelect one ſpot on which his eye can dwell with complacency, or ſpecify one action he can honor with approbation. As a politician, he ſhrinks at one moment from the approach of anarchy, and trembles at another for the eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm; the proſperity of the former produces much apprehenſion, and the ſucceſſes of the latter inſpire no conſolation; while we are condemning the iniquitous contributions levied upon Antwerp by Dumourier, we are reminded of the rapacious exactions of Cobourg at Aix la-Chapelle.—When we examine the character of the different nations of Europe, among ſome of them we hear lofty declamations on religion and morality from their pulpits and ſenates, though infidelity lurks in the heart, and profligacy directs the life; and behold a people ſhunning the abyſs, yet playfully wantoning on its brink; while among others principles of atheiſm are profeſſed, homilies inculcating it are taught, and ſentiments and actions operating in dreadful uniſon, create univerſal confuſion.

The following is a tranſlation of the order of his Catholic Majeſty for the expulſion of Frenchmen from Spain, addreſſed to the Governor of the council of Caſtile:

SIR,

"Hoſtilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and conſidering them as aggreſſors, according to the advice given by Ladiſlos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of catalonia; under this ſuppoſition his majeſty, without waiting for the concluſion which his extraordinary council will addreſs to him, wills, that proceedings be immediately taken to expel from this kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all French men, not houſekeepers—and that notice be given to each of them, without loſs of time, to depart from the place of their reſidence in 8 days time, under the penalties eſtabliſhed in like caſes.

"The day ſhall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and meaſures will be taken to prevent their concealing themſelves, or avoiding the moſt direct road. I inform your excellency of the orders of his majeſty, in order that the council may cauſe this royal reſolution to be executed with the zeal and activity expected.

(Signed) DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA."

APRIL 6.

The opinion of an eminent council has lately been taken on the following queſtion; "Are the landed eſtates of Bankers liable to the payment of their notes, and their other debts on ſimple contract?" His anſwer was, "Bankers, as well as other traders, are ſubject to the Bankrupt Laws; and if, on failure of the payment of their debts, a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy be taken out againſt them, the landed eſtates of all the partners (ſubject to any ſettlement or mortgage that may have been made thereof) as well as the whole of their perſonal property, are liable to the payment of their notes, and other debts contracted in the courſe of their trade.

Of the diſpoſitions made by Lord Mansfield of his immenſe property, it has only tranſpired, that he has bequeathed to the two Miſs Murrays, the ſiſters of Lord Stormont, who have long formed a part of the family at Caen Wood, the ſum of 10,000l. each, and an annuity of one thouſand pound per year. Of the former ſum 2000l. were to be paid immediately after his deceaſe. To his own man, —— Doucy, his Lordſhip has left an annuity of 250l. a year. The other ſervants of his houſehold have a liberal proviſion. The remainder of his fortune devolves to Lord Viſcount Stormont, the preſent Earl of Mansfield.

Laſt week died in Corke, Doctor Leſlie, an eminent banker. This gentleman had amaſſed a fortune of near one hundred thouſand pounds, and with the faireſt character. He was far advanced in years, and when he commenced practice as a ſurgeon, he actually received half-crown fees for bleeding. His ſkill in his profeſſion, was not ſurpaſſed by his financial abilities, which led to ſo much opulence.

In the courſe of a very few days, our preparations for war have aſſumed a new tone, and become as active as they were evidently remiſs, when our allies, the Dutch, were in the moſt imminent danger.

Of the ſituation of French affairs at preſent, in point of fact, this country appears perfectly ignorant; the rumours of the day, the offſpring of political prophecy, are as follow:—That Dumourier aſſuming the double character of General and Politician, had abandoned all his conqueſts, and with his army had repaired to Paris, for the purpoſe of making an effectual ſtand againſt the party of Egalite, his Prime Miniſter Robertſpiere, and his virtuous Aid-du-Camp, Marat, to whom is attributed the recent defeat of Dumourier's projects in the Netherlands; and, horrible to the reflection of civilized ſociety, it is related, that the purpoſe of the party at preſent out of power in France can only be attained by a general maſſacre of their guilty opponents.

A Treaty of Alliance is about to be concluded between this court and that of Vienna. Lord Elgin is gone thither for that purpoſe.

The trade of this country has been ſo well protected by the number of cruizers in the channel, that the war has in reſpect to captures, been felt in a very inconſiderable degree by the Merchants and Underwriters.

Yeſterday arrived the Flanders and Dutch Mails; the former of which brought us the Bruſſels Gazettes, with the reſtored Black Eagle, down to the date of the 28th ult.

By theſe the intelligence is confirmed to us, that the enemy have entirely evacuated the Belgic territories.

Dumourier was at Bruſſels ſo late as the 23d ult.—at midnight he left it, till which time the French Patroles remained at their poſts, and tolerable good order preſerved; but ſo ſoon as they were gone, and no authority exiſting as a check, the populace proceeded to pillage every place where any valuables were depoſited; theſe tumultuous proceedings were not ſtopt till the next day, when the Auſtrian advanced guard arrived.

On the following day arrived the Arch Duke, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and other General Officers.

This Prince arrived with a column of the army, and was received at the gate of the city, about half after one, by the Magiſtrates and other officers, who accompanied his Royal Highneſs to the Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, to render thanks to God for the ſucceſs of the arms of his auguſt brother. After the Te Deum had been ſung, and after having examined the ravages the French had made in the Church, his Royal Highneſs went to the court, where an apartment had been prepared for him;—the furniture and the moveables here had either been pillaged or ſold by the French. In the evening all the fronts of the houſes were illuminated; and his Royal Highneſs taking a carriage ſhewed himſelf in almoſt every quarter of the city, amidſt ſuch a number of people, that they frequently obſtructed his paſſage, and filled the air with acclamations.

The ſacred veſſels, chandeliers, and other things of ſilver taken by the Executive Council from the Churches and neighboring Abbeys, were reſtored on the 23d ult. by order of Gen. Dumourier. On the next day the Burgeſſes, after having pulled down the pretended tree of liberty, with the cap at the ſummit of it, drew it by a cord through the ſtreets adjacent to the Grand Palace, where, making a great fire, they committed it to the flames, crying, "To the Devil with la Carmagnole and the Jacobins; Francis II. forever."

The bank of England, it is ſaid, have determined to iſſue 5l. notes, and to have dependant offices in different parts of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Feb. 12.

"The Turkiſh Ambaſſador to Ruſſia has commenced his journey with great pomp, attended by a retinue of upwards of 300 perſons. His name is Mehemet Reis Effendi. He takes with him a great number of rich preſents, conſiſting of jewels and pearls.

"The Divan has given orders to repair and refortify all the works of the Turkiſh ſtrong holds. Several armed veſſels have been ſent to the different harbors of the Black Sea.

"Baron Brentano, who came here to enter into the Turkiſh ſervice, has not been ſucceſsful in his offer, and will ſoon embark for England."

Two of her majeſty's nieces are about to be married immediately. We ſhould have been happy to have ſaid that it had been two of her daughters.

The two eldeſt daughters of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz are very ſhortly to be married to two of the King of Pruſſia's ſons.

# AMERICA.

NASSAU, (N. P.) April 5.

A Letter from the Caiacos, received ſince our laſt, mentions a report of a French armed veſſel from Europe, having captured a Dutch ſhip, and carried her into Cape Nichola Mole. It is alſo ſaid that a frigate and two cutters have lately ſailed on a cruiſe from Cape-Francois.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.

Monday evening laſt arrived the India ſhip General Waſhington, Capt. Donniſon, owned by Meſſrs. Brown and Francis, of this town, after a paſſage of five months from China, laden with the productions of the eaſtern world.—

Captain Donniſon touched at St. Euſtatius, on his paſſage home, and confirms the account of the taking of Tobago by the Britiſh fleet; it was reported at Statia, that the Engliſh admiral had declared the port of Tobago free for Americans for one year.—Capt. Baily, in a ſloop owned at New-York, by Meſſrs. J. P. Mumford and Co. was ſeized by the French at Tobago, a few days before the iſland was captured.

OXFORD, (Maryland) May 11.

On the [illegible] inſt. arrived in Choptank the Britiſh ſchooner Union, John Tucker, maſter, prize to the Sans-Culotte, B. Enderge Trency, commander. The Union was captured on the coaſt of North-Carolina on her paſſage from the iſland of New-Providence to Philadelphia—from her being brought in here by Capt. John Hooper, of Dorcheſter county, manned by the citizens of America, together with Engliſh and Dutch, and from the want of propet documents, the ſaid ſchooner was on yeſterday made ſeizure of by the collector of this port.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Captain Green of the ſchooner Harmony, in ten days from Halifax, informs us that a large homeward bound French Weſt-Indiaman, laden with cotton, indigo, coffee and ſugar, and ſaid to be worth 25,000l. had been captured by the Alligator frigate, Capt. Affleck, and carried into that port; and ſeveral other veſſels likewiſe prizes to the ſame frigate, were daily expected.

*FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY.*

CHARACTER OF

## MARTHA.

BEHOLD! She comes! the Graces round her throng,
*Sylvania's* idol, and the pride of song!
When Fancy tunes to her th' eulogial ſtring,
The theme *muſt* pleaſe, tho' DISCORD's ſelf ſhould ſing.

See, in her train, a ſeraph-council moves!
Soft, dove-ey'd FRIENDSHIP ſmiles, when TASTE approves;
Gay WIT her *lancet* wields, where PRUDENCE leads,
AND PROBES THE HEART, WHILE NOT A FEELING BLEEDS.

While ſouls, created of a viler mould,
In *crape* alone can move, and charm in *gold*;
Or, on penurious Nature to retort,
*Supinely languiſh o'er an ideot thought:*

Thy ſoft attractions, to no ſphere confin'd,
Contemn the boundaries of the narrow mind;
An empire, equal to thy powers, is thine,
In every brightened ſcene, THYSELF TO SHINE.

Sweet, as the pure, ambroſial breath of even,
Thy converſe wings the ſoul to rapture's heaven,
Such was the voice, which taught "*all hearts*" to glow,
When liſtening DELAWARE forgot to flow.

Genius may wither, beauty ceaſe to bloom,
And FANCY build her Siſter FASHION's tomb;
But thou ſhalt charm thro' life's revolving year,
Lov'd in it's *Spring*, and in its *Winter* dear.

*FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.*

THE preſent ſituation of the United States in reſpect to the nations of Europe, having been anticipated in a prophetic ſpeech of a reſpectable member of the Convention of this State, when the conſtitution of the federal government was under conſideration, it may not be without its uſe to recur to an argument which then had weight in the determination of an important queſtion. The firſt and ſecond ſections of the new conſtitution were under conſideration. They involved the ſubject of *direct taxation*, and it was objected that the exerciſe of ſuch a power, by the general government, was *unneceſſary*, *impracticable*, and *unſafe*. In anſwer to the *firſt* objection, Mr. MADISON ſaid, "I beg, gentlemen, to conſider the ſituation of this country, if unhappily the government were to be deprived of this power. I ſhall not review that concourſe of dangers, which may probably ariſe at remote periods of futurity, nor all thoſe which we have immediately to apprehend; but I will mention one ſingle conſideration, drawn from fact itſelf. I hope to have your attention. By the treaty between the United States and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, among other things it is ſtipulated, that the great principle on which the armed neutrality in Europe was founded, ſhould prevail in caſe of *future* wars. The principle is this, that free ſhips ſhall make free goods, and that veſſels and goods ſhall be free from condemnation. Great-Britain did not recognize it—while all Europe was againſt her, ſhe held out without acceding to it. It has been conſidered for ſome time paſt, that the flames of war, already kindled, would ſpread, and that France and England were likely to draw thoſe ſwords, which were ſo recently put up. This is judged probable. We ſhould not be ſurpriſed in a ſhort time to conſider ourſelves as a neutral nation—France on one ſide, and Great-Britain on the other.

"What is the ſituation of America? She is remote from Europe, *and ought not to engage in their politics or wars.*

"The American veſſels, if they can do it with advantage, may carry on the commerce of the contending nations. It is a ſource of wealth, which we ought not to deny to our citizens. But, Sir, is there not infinite danger, that in deſpite of all our caution, we ſhould be drawn into the war? If American veſſels have French property on board, Great-Britain will ſeize them. By this means we ſhall be obliged to relinquiſh the advantage of a *neutral* nation, or be engaged in a war. A neutral nation ought to be reſpectable, or elſe it will be inſulted and attacked. America, in her preſent important ſituation, would run the riſque of being drawn in as a party, and loſe the advantage of being neutral. Should it happen that the Britiſh fleet ſhould be ſuperior, have we not reaſon to conclude, from the ſpirit diſplayed by that nation to us, and to all the world, that we ſhould be inſulted in our own ports, and our veſſels ſeized? But if we be in *a reſpectable ſituation*—if it be known that *our government can command the whole reſources of the Union*, we ſhall be ſuffered to enjoy the great advantages of carrying on the commerce of the nations at war; for none of them would chooſe to add U. S. to the number of their enemies."

Every one knows that the power contended for, was repoſed in the general government. Every one knows that the ſituation of this country, predicted in the argument, and the war anticipated by the ſpeaker, have occurred; and every one ought to know, that it is the true intereſt of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. What American then will be ſo imprudent, as (from motives of precarious profit to himſelf) to jeopardiſe the peace and proſperity of his country, by any act which may bring into ſuſpicion the ſincerity of the diſpoſition of the general government, as declared in the Preſident's Proclamation? Patriots will abhor ſuch a conduct. But it is not enough that they reſtrain only themſelves from political iniquity; our country abounds in ſources of ſucceſsful ſpeculation, and ſwindlers of every caſt, as well natives as foreigners, are multiplied among us. The moſt ſacred obligations are not ſufficient always to repel the power of avarice: It is therefore neceſſary that the eye of vigilance ſhould be abroad, to diſcriminate thoſe who ſhall dare, in contempt of conſtitutional authority, to violate the law of nations.

NEUTRALITY.

*From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.*

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES

Of the United States taking part in the preſent War between France & Great-Britain.

I. A SUDDEN and great diminution of the exports and imports of the United States.

II. The reduction of the price of wheat from 8/4 to 2/6 per buſhel,

III. An increaſe of the price of all imports —Salt would probably riſe from 3/6 to 3/. pr. buſhel.

IV. A failure of the intereſt on the public debt, by which means many thouſand widows, orphans, and aged citizens, would immediately be reduced to poverty and miſery.

V. A contradiction of all that has been ſaid by republican writers, that wars originate in the pride, ambition and avarice of Kings—and that Republics love peace, and negociate miſtakes and inſults with their neighbours.

VI. Great diſtreſs among all claſſes of our citizens, from the loſs of fathers, huſbands, brothers, and ſons, who would periſh in battle, or in military hoſpitals and priſon ſhips.

VII. A great encreaſe of the public debt, and a heavy tax upon our farms to pay it.

VIII. A revival of the idleneſs, extravagance, fraud, and profligacy of manners, which were produced by the late war, and which are now nearly baniſhed from our country.

IX. An increaſe of the influence of the executive part of the general government, whereby the balance of principles and conduct would turn in favor of monarchy and ariſtocracy.

X. Peace, after a ſeven year's war, with diſgrace to our country—bankruptcy to thouſand of individuals, and a concentration of all the expenditures of the war, in the hands of half a dozen contractors, quarter-maſters and ſpeculators.

NUMA.

# Philadelphia, May 25.

*Extract of a letter from London, April 5.*

"Within theſe laſt three weeks the Auſtrians have had the advantage in four actions; the French fought gallantly under Dumourier, but were obliged to quit their ground, altho' much ſuperior in number, and are quitting almoſt every place they had gained poſſeſſion of. Maeſtricht, Liege, Bruſſels, Oſtend, Klundert, Louvain, &c. are all abandoned.—Our fleets are in high condition, ſome already at ſea, and others quite ready. The loſs we have ſuſtained at ſea from their declaration of war eight days previous to our knowing their intentions, and commencing hoſtilities in conſequence, has been trivial indeed, not one ſixth what our merchants were apprehenſive of; this is owing to the greateſt exertions in the naval department, the coaſt of France being literally covered with our frigates and ſloops of war; ſo that if by chance any of our trade is picked up, before they get into a French port they are frequently recaptured, and not uncommonly the captor alſo. At the inſtant I am writing, there is no communication whatever with France, it is ten days ſince we have received the leaſt information from Paris; without being the leaſt ſanguine, I may ſay that all things, as far as human foreſight goes, ſeem returning to a renovation of the former ſyſtem, but with attention to the lower orders of the people, who will from the interference of this country, be relieved from many impoſitions."

By accounts from Ireland, per the Ann and Mary, it appears that the government have put a ſtop to the emigration of redemptioners from the north of Ireland. None, therefore, but perſons of property, who may be able to advance the paſſage money for themſelves and families, can attempt coming to the United States, and even thoſe find an almoſt inſurmountable difficulty in diſpoſing of their property—ſo that the people of Ireland ſeem to be in a manner completely impriſoned, and obliged to remain under their preſent yoke. This, however, they do not ſo much complain of, as that of being diſarmed—though this has not yet been complied with by the northern volunteers. *Daily paper.*

Napper Tandy, who was charged with being acceſſary to ſome inſurrections at Dundalk, was ordered to take his trial. This, however, he declined, not expecting much fair play from the laws now dictated by the executive; and, in conſequence, he has made a retreat to France, as is generally ſuppoſed; from whence, it was thought, he would ſoon ſet out on a viſit to the United States.

The Governor of the Bahama Iſlands has iſſued a proclamation, permitting the importation of proviſions in *foreign* bottoms into thoſe iſlands for ſix months, from the 11th of April, 1793.

The Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of Pennſylvania, have given notice, that the Subſcription will be opened on Monday the 3d day of June next, at the *Lodge*, in Lodge-Alley.

The Humane Society of Boſton have voted, that five guineas be preſented to the Rev. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Eliſha Doane, to be by them diſtributed among thoſe perſons who ſo humanely exerted themſelves in the preſervation of the lives of the officers and ſeamen of the ſhip Gertrude Maria, Capt. Klien, from Denmark, wrecked on Cohaſſet, the 13th Feb. laſt, to be diſtributed in ſuch a mode as they ſhall judge will be moſt acceptable.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, Eſq. is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. Samuel J. Potter, Eſq. deputy Governor for the State of Rhode-Iſland.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) May 15.

Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here laſt evening from Tobago, which he left the 21ſt April, and informs, that the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher, Grenada, and Antigua were opened for the importation of lumber and proviſions in American veſſels:—And that on Friday 10th of May, in lat. 38. 40. long. 68. 20. ſpoke the Britiſh frigate Andromeda, Capt. Saliſbury, of 32 guns, cruizing on this coaſt. The officer who came on board Capt. Briard's veſſel, informed, that the Winchelſea man of war, was alſo cruizing in theſe ſeas. The Andromeda had been 44 days from England.

In conſequence of the opening of the ports of the Britiſh Iſlands, two veſſels have ſailed from Portſmouth, for St. Kitt's with produce and lumber.

The Extraordinary-Commiſſion of Guadaloupe, the 21ſt March laſt, decreed, "That the ports of Baſſe-terre and Pointe-Apitre will be freely opened to the veſſels of the United States of America.

That ſaid veſſels will have liberty to export in return for their cargoes all kinds of colonial produce, paying however the local duties, and thoſe called Domaine d'occident."

The Aſſembly of St. Lucia, has decreed—"That reckoning from the 17th March, all the ports of the iſland ſhall be opened to all neutral veſſels."

A merchant of this city, has received letters dated the 4th of April, by a ſhip arrived at Alexandria from Gibraltar; from one of theſe letters, the following extract is copied:

"Since the commencement of hoſtilities againſt France, our ſmall ſquadron ſtationed here, have captured 16 French ſhips—eight of them with valuable cargoes of ſugar, coffee, cotton and indigo, from the iſlands, ſome with wines and brandy for the northern ports, and others with aſſorted cargoes from Marſeilles, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

"We ſoon expect here a conſiderable ſquadron of Britiſh, Dutch, and Ruſſian ſhips of war; theſe are to be joined by about 20 ſhips of the line from Spain, that are ready at Carthagena, which will make a very formidable fleet—what their intentions are, time will diſcover, ſome great enterprize muſt be in agitation. The French have failed in their expedition againſt the Iſland of Sardinia, and met with conſiderable loſs; their ſquadron has retired to Toulon, where we imagine they will remain during the war."

The following particulars, from the General Advertiſer, are collected from paſſengers on board the brig Sally, from Cape-Francois:

Dumourier really went over to the Auſtrians ſome time in the beginning of April. He tampered firſt with the old commiſſioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of ſubordination. He next communicated his change of ſentiment to the Convention by letter, (who probably received the information from the commiſſioners as ſoon at leaſt) and explicitly declared to them that France muſt have a King.

The paſſengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumſtance of commiſſioners being diſpatched by the Convention to apprehend him; but mention, that Beurnonville was ſent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they ſay, before he quitted his poſt, made known his ſentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 moſt attached to him. Theſe latter heſitated a moment whether they ſhould join him, but at laſt determined to remain firm. His etat-major, ſome paſſengers affirm, others mention, that a great number of officers accompanied him in his diſgraceful flight—*but not one private.*

The following is a copy of the preſentments made by the Grand Jury, at the laſt diſtrict court held in Richmond, Virginia.

WE of the grand jury do preſent as a grievance the great extent of the priſon bounds, as eſtabliſhed by the diſtrict court.

We of the grand jury conceive it our duty to notice the grievances under which this county at preſent labours.

1ſt. By preſenting the defective ſtate of our laws, which render replevin bonds ineffectual for the recovery of debts, even under the ultimate decrees of our ſupreme court.

2d. We preſent the unfortunate ſituation of this diſtrict, the courts of which are limited by law to 24 days in a year; a period though perhaps ſufficient in many other parts of the ſtate, entirely inadequate here, where the public buſineſs entitled to preference, occupies the far greater part of the time, inſomuch that many appeals lie now undetermined from the inſtitution of this court, beſides an augmentation of the docket every term.

We hope that a vigorous interpoſition of the executive might ſoon alleviate thoſe evils, and ſurely never was there a ſtronger call for their exertions, when it is conſidered that by the beſt information not leſs than ten thouſand replevin bonds do now or will exiſt before the uſual time of meeting of the Aſſembly, by which, ſo many of the moſt valuable citizens are deprived of their property, and the ſole object of all government, the ſpeedy and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice is utterly defeated.

Whilſt we view with pleaſure the riſing opulence and growing proſperity of ſome of our ſiſter ſtates, founded on the exact diſtribution of juſtice and the conformity of their conſtitutions to that of the general union, we cannot but lament, that this ſtate, from contrary cauſes, is in danger of loſing that pre-eminence, to which our population, productions, and local advantages naturally entitle us.

Nothing is more obvious than that the proſperity of every country will be preciſely proportioned to the confidence and credit it acquires amongſt other nations; whilſt theſe ſubſiſt entire, money can never be wanting for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the only ſources of wealth; and reaſon, as well as the example of nations, ſhew that the ſpeedy and equal diſtribution of juſtice is the only way to acquire them.

The New-York Daily Advertiſer of the 22d inſt. ſays—Affairs in St. Domingo, particularly in Cape-Francois, ſtill wear an alarming aſpect. By a veſſel which arrived here yeſterday, we learn, that the forces there have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the blacks;—that the blacks have been ſucceſsful in two ſkirmiſhes, and had killed (April 29th) upwards of 50 whites, and that the commander of the French troops, to prevent falling into the hands of the negroes, had blown out his own brains with a piſtol.

At Cape Nicola Mole, we are informed, they are fitting out ſeveral privateers to cruize on the American coaſt.

The following gentlemen are choſen repreſentatives to Congreſs from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts—viz. Samuel Holten, Dwight Foſter, William Lyman, and Peleg Wadſworth, Eſq'rs.

The amount of Rice ſhipped from the port of Charleſton, S. C. from the 1ſt January laſt, to the 11th inſt viz. 8850 tierces, and 80,850 barrels, averaging each 550 wt. neat.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

It may be the good luck of an ignorant and ſtupid nation to obtain liberty—but it is only for a wiſe and ſober people to preſerve it; we have a faction who are at work night and day to ſour the public againſt the national government; by this means they hope to get it into their own hands. If our people were as groſs and ſtupid as the arts uſed to deceive them imply that they are, it would be impoſſible to preſerve liberty. All the fables that could be invented, good bad and indifferent have been told—every corner of the human heart has been ranſacked to find there ſome ſpark of paſſion or prejudice that could be puffed into a flame againſt Congreſs. The leaders of parties—the ambitious men hold forth againſt power—they preach humility—they dread the ſhadow of authority. They fear the loſs of our pure manners and principles, and foreſee that government will corrupt; yet theſe ſelf denying ordinance men, have been found in the act of corrupting the citizens by openly ſoliciting their votes.

Let ambition wrap its wolf's head in ſheep-ſkin, let the fooleries and frothy maxims which inculcate purity and virtue from the gaming table be printed and reprinted as firſt political truths; let lies be multiplied and the induſtry in circulating them quicken its pace; it is all in vain. The American nation owe their free government not to accident, but to their general light and knowledge. A people who could be cheated into anarchy by ſuch groſs arts as are practiſing for the purpoſe could neither have framed ſuch a government as we enjoy—nor have ſenſe enough to maintain it, if by accident they had obtained ſuch an one.

Oppoſing government, embarraſſing its meaſures, and ſowing jealouſy and ſuſpicion againſt its officers is a trade, and a ſervile one too. Sometimes we muſt wade in the mire, and at others we muſt work in charcoal.—For it is impoſſible to ſmut government and its officers without getting ſmutted. After ſerving the time out, a man ſets up for a reformer. Nothing ſeems ſo proper to reward the bawler againſt the vices of a government as to put him into place.—It is plain our artificers of ſlander are making a noiſe only becauſe they are impatient for their wages.—There are among the clamorers of the day not a few who we have reaſon to believe if they were in place would contrive to pay themſelves.

We live and learn. It appears by ſome late ſcribblings, that he is an ariſtocrat who would have the laws govern. If we enquire of the advocates of genuine liberty and equality, we are happy to find the whole nation has imbibed the ſpirit proper to give efficacy to their government; there are, however, not a few who make a great noiſe about their republican principles whoſe ſtyle of life ſeems to be raiſed with a jealous pride above equality. A nabob in a gilt coach drawn by four or ſix horſes and a train of ſervants, talks with great effect againſt diſtinctions in ſociety—while he hears of titles with terror, his ſlaves tremble at his nod.—Thoſe declaim with a ſincere inconſiſtency againſt the ſuppoſed anti-republicaniſm of the States, which are found moſt diſpoſed to ſupport the federal government. An *equality orator* ſhould not look down upon the *people* with ſcorn, nor up to the laws with averſion and hatred.

Who would ſuppoſe, after reading the abuſive reflections on the government of this country which diſtinguiſh ſome publications, that the people of the United States poſſeſs and exerciſe the rights of free ſuffrage in the moſt unlimitted degree?

Thoſe who revile the *freely elected* officers of the government, aim a dagger at the vitals of liberty. When the people have eſtabliſhed a government and organized its adminiſtration—to make the public ſuffrage the ſignal for ſlander and defamation, is but a miſerable compliment to republican principles, and the public judgment.

## *SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA,

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| Ship Hannibal, | Conyngham, | Canton |
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DEPARTMENT *of* STATE, *to wit:*

OFFICIAL information having been received that the Municipal Officers of the city of Dunkirk have withdrawn the BUOY which marked the entrance into the road of that harbour, notice thereof is hereby given to all maſters of veſſels of the United States, mariners and others whom it may concern. Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

## OBSERVATIONS
on the newly proposed
## CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.
*(From an English publication)*

THE constitution which has been framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, has been treated with disrespect, and appears to be sinking into oblivion. Like every other scheme which the French Legislators have presented to their country, it may please the isolated observer in his closet, but possesses no cementing bond to unite the discordant mass of human opinion, prejudice, and passion. In establishing an ideal equality, it gives a decided superiority to presumptuous vice over unassuming integrity; in providing for the poor, it tramples on the rights of the richer classes of society, and in endeavoring to check the excesses of arbitrary power, bursts the bands of subordination, and prevents the operation of legislative enactments. The organization of the executive council is injudicious, and the method of its appointment almost impracticable. It is perhaps one of the most difficult political problems to ascertain the mode of vesting a competent portion of efficient authority in a particular body, without infringing upon general freedom. In some countries it has been effected by creating various artificial ranks in the community, which inspire submission without injuring liberty, and command respect without requiring servility. As the constituent assembly in the first instance, and the national convention in imitation of their example, refused to adopt any project of this nature—it only remained for them, by impressing on the minds of their fellow citizens the clearest preceptions of moral beauty and deformity, to demonstrate the necessity of submitting to the laws, and to display the advantages resulting from obedience.

Instead, however, of pursuing this course, the unbridled licentiousness of character which pervades the majority of the convention, and the captious jealousy it has entertained of ministers, nominated by itself, must have disseminated among the people of France, the opinion that exemption from all restraint is happiness, and to punish those who dare to impose it, is virtue. Another fundamental error in this plan is the facility with which it may be altered: the formers of this constitutional code were probably unwilling to risk the perpetual felicity of their republic on the issue of an untried speculation, and have therefore delegated to its inhabitants the power of calling a national convention, in virtue of certain privileges denominated rights of censorship; and likewise imposed it upon the legislative body as an absolute duty, after 20 years to summon a convention to amend the constitution. According to these provisions, the intrinsic excellence of a government is to be estimated according to the ease with which it may be changed; nothing which is permanent can be useful; and the reason, philosophy, and rights, which at present illuminate the world, are the fleeting ephemera of the day—which fluttering for a moment before the meridian sun, but sink with the shades of evening into forgetfulness and annihilation.

## City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

*THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,*

## By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market-Street,

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No. I,

OF A NEW

*SYSTEM OF MODERN*

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And Present State of the Several

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XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia.

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### By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

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*To which have been added,*

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHEL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, CORRECTED, IMPROVED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

*The publisher of this work, thankful for the patronage with which he has been honored, submits the present number to the inspection of his fellow-citizens, and lays before them*

The terms of publication:

1. This geography shall be published in forty-eight weekly numbers, each containing twenty-four pages of letter press,

II. In the course of publication will be delivered the following maps:

1. The world. 2. Europe. 3. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. 4. Russia. 5. Scotland. 6. England and Wales. 7. Ireland. 8. France. 9. Seven United Provinces. 10. Austrian and French Netherlands. 11. Germany. 12. Switzerland. 13. Poland. 14 Spain and Portugal. 15. Italy. 16. Turkey in Europe. 17. Asia. 18. China. 19. Hindostan. 20. Africa. 21. North-America. 22. British America. 23. West-Indies. 24. South America. 25. Planisphere of the earth. *26. Countries round the north pole. *27. Discoveries made by Captains Cooke and Clerke. *28. New-Hampshire. *29. Massachusetts. *30. Connecticut. *31. Rhode-Island. *32. Vermont. *33. New-York. *34. New-Jersey. *35. Pennsylvania and Delaware. *36. Maryland. *37. Virginia. *38. North-Carolina. *39. South-Carolina. *40. Georgia. *41. The Sphere. *42. The Copernican system.

N, B. All the maps marked with stars are added to this edition, exclusive of those in the last London edition.

That no disappointment may arise from subscribers expecting what the publisher neither promises nor is able to perform, he gives this early and explicit notice, that of some of the States it will be impossible for him to give maps fully accurate, no late surveys having been made; and it is hardly necessary to observe, that it falls not within his plan to go to the expense of surveys. But in every instance; he will avail himself of the *best materials extant*: And such corrections and additions as his utmost exertions can procure, shall be made.

III. The geography of the United States is undertaken by gentlemen of literary abilities, who have engaged to give a more full and satisfactory account of it than any ever published. It will extend to 250 or 300 pages, although in the British edition, and even in that of 1792, it makes only about 30.

IV. Should the work exceed forty-eight numbers, the surplus will be delivered gratis to the subscribers.

V. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

VI. Such subscribers as do not choose to receive the work in numbers, are to pay three dollars at the time of subscribing.

The printer, anxious to render this work as perfect as the nature of it will allow, most earnestly requests, that such gentlemen, throughout the United States, as have it in their power, will furnish him with documents for correcting the past errors in the geography of America, and for furnishing a more complete system of geography than has yet appeared.

The title page, list of subscriber's names, with the account of the Newtonian system, &c. &c. will be given in the 47th and 48th numbers.

N. B. The subscribers, and the public in general are requested to consider the following very material circumstance—The London quarto edition is sold here, for fifteen dollars, although it contains only 25 maps and plates, and of the Geography of the United States, as has been observed above, only about 30 pages—whereas, Carey's edition will contain 42 maps and plates, and have two hundred pages of letter press more. And it need not be observed, that the seventeen maps to be added, are of more importance to Americans by far, than the 25 London ones. The observation will apply with equal force to the letter press additions.

The maps will be published in such order of succession as they are engraved, and directions will be printed for the proper manner of placing them by the bookbinder.

May 18

## Albany Glass-House.

*The* Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

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Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

*May* 1, 1793. eo12w

## POST-ROAD
### *TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.*

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

*General Post-Office, April* 6, 1793.

## Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press.

The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Bookfellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author stiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

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### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several states. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

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